[No. XIX] THE NOVEMBER 1, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

[Price One Penny.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1788. [VOL. III.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr. Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

CLOTH, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab and duffils
Serge, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 5-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Serge, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletts
Serge, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Serge, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Serge, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Serge, green, brown and drab antaloons
Serge, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Serge and fuſtians of different qualities
Jeans
Duroys, velvets and velvarets of different kinds.
Flattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Sizes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Linen and 7-8 Iriſh linens
Linen ſheetings
Linen oznabrigs and Oldenburghs
Crape, Barcelona, black and figured filk
Linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Cambric, lawn, and kentdo.
Sewing thread, cotton, and aſſorted mens and womens hoſe
Gauze, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Plain and white flower. figured and plain gaze
Muſlin and plain muſlin and jaconet muſlin
Gloves
Thread and ſpotted lawns
Thread and needle worked lawn aprons
Mitts
Laces of all kinds and widths
Ribbons white, ſilk and thread lace
Womens hair ſwift
Sewing ſilk of different kinds
Tambour and gold. thread
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver, Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quills
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinch beck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Sleeve do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill. croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and birdles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jaws harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Ladder
Fuſtic wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Liſbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub
Foreign

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, pelts, furrs, beef, cattle on foot, whiskey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attention of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber is under the neceſſity of informing thoſe perſons who ſtand indebted to him for bread, that unleſs they immediately deliver flour to him at his Bakehouſe, they muſt hereafter expect to pay caſh, and alſo, that for the future he will deliver no bread, to any perſon whatever, without receiving at the ſame time flour, caſh or due bills.

JAMES M'PHERSON.

Pittſburgh, October 24, 1788.

Foreign Intelligence.

ROME. June 22.

AT Scandiglia, about 30 miles from this city, the Governor of the place has been murdered with circumſtances of horrid barbarity. A wretch who had been brought before the ſaid Governor for ſome trifling offence, deſired to ſee the warrant on which he had been thus charged before him, which in juſtice could not, it muſt be confeſſed, denied him. At firſt, however, the Governor refuſed him, but at length while handing it to him, the culprit drew a ſtiletto from his boſom, and cut his throat. In the confuſion, the villain effected his eſcape, and has as yet baffled every purſuit.

MADRID, June 29.

From Fuentedel Maeſtre we hear of a dreadful ſtorm that happened there the 8th inſt. which was attended with infinite damage to the fruits of the earth. A vaſt quantity of cattle was deſtroyed by it, and not a few perſons loſt their lives. For ſome hours before, a total darkneſs took place, from which the wretched inhabitants could not help forteling the calamity that was about to befal them. The ſtorm was accompanied with hail, lightning and incredible claps of thunder. The tower of the nunnery La Conſeption is in great meaſure deſtroyed by it, nor have the walls of that ancient fabric eſcaped without much damage. An accident nearly ſimilar has happened at Milan.

DUBLIN, June 29.

The manufactures of blankets and light woollens which have been on the decline for ſome time paſt, have revived within the courſe of laſt week a conſiderable degree. The prices of thoſe articles which had fallen very low, have in conſequence riſen to their former ſtandard. This agreeable change has been brought about by ſeveral orders received in town to an extenſive amount from America. One eminent houſe in Pill lane, has received an order for no leſs than forty thouſand pieces of light woollens from South-Carolina. They are intended for wearing apparel; and are admirably adapted for that climate. Each piece, according to the directions received, is to be divided in three parts; and the whole is to be dyed different colours, brown, green, blue, ſcarlet, black, &c. in order to afford a variety, and to accommodate the fancy of the purchaſers on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

LONDON, Auguſt 8.

A letter from Seringapatam, dated Auguſt, and communicated by a perſon of reſpectability, informs us as follows:

The Tippoo, after concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and ſowing diviſions amongſt their chief to prevent the renewal of the confederacy againſt him, returned to Seringapatam, and occupied himſelf wholly in completeing his preparations for war. That a ſhort time ago he gave particular inſtructions to all his aumildars, &c. to collect the balances due from the Ryotts to the Circars; and has ordered all the arrears due to his army to be diſcharged. He has laid immenſe quantities of military ſtores and proviſions in all his ſea ports, and in all the forts leading to the Carnatic, particularly Bangaloor, Savendroog, and Huſcur. He has added thirty thouſand bullocks to the complement of his artillery, which are now in training, and has a body of 500 camels, each carrying a ſmall piece of cannon on his back, which are exerciſed every day, and the number is to be augmented to two thouſand. In his ſtores are a lack of Rechaor arrows, and workmen are continually employed in making more. He is enliſting men in every part of his dominions, but receives thoſe only of high caſt, or of approved bravery. The following is a liſt of his army:

26,000 ſtable horſes
53,000 regular infantry.
50,000 irregular ditto. matchlocks, &c.
30,000 laſcars and artificers.

Several of his officers are very much diſcontented and only wait a favorable opportunity of revolting.

Auguſt 5. A private letter from Madrid informs us, that a number of conſiderable merchants in that metropolis are making application to government for patronage and aſſiſtance in a ſcheme for the eſtabliſhment of a Spaniſh Eaſt-India company.

The king of Sweden has lately publiſhed an edict, prohibiting the uſe of torture within his dominions, as being both inimical to juſtice and the intereſts of humanity. Thus another link in the chain of Gothic tyranny is broken, nor is it expected that the other parts will long remain. The demolition of the Baſtile will probably be the next ſacrifice to the ſpirit of benevolence and freedom.

The Ruſſian navy has been repreſented as very little ſuperior to thoſe of either the Swedes or Danes. This is very far from the truth, as the attention which the empreſs has paid to her marine in the reign of 25 years, has been ſuch as to make it nearly an equal match in point of number to both Denmark and Sweden united. Fifty ſail of the line is the loweſt calculation.

The citizens of Liege, juſtly incenſed againſt their biſhop, for his frequent attempts to render himſelf abſolute, and having ſufficient reaſon to complain of his avaricious extortions and cruelties, have met in contemplation to preſent their grievances to the

paro. wherever his majesty shall be to deliver in and attend to them: and petition that the sovereign power may be totally taken out of the hands of the priesthood, who only abuse it, and pervert it to the worst of purposes.

The troubles in France are now hastening apace to a conclusion. The marechal de Vaux, who has succeeded the duke de Tonnere, in the command of Languedoc, notwithstanding the threats he has held out to the people of Grenoble, and the large succours of forces he has received, still meets with further resistance in every attempt he undertakes to restore the public tranquility.

The nobility and parliament of the province have assembled within ten miles of Grenoble, and have passed several resolutions: one of which is, that they will not pay any more money or taxes to government, till they are satisfied in every point.

The parliaments of Bearn and Brittany have done the same.

This news has caused the greatest alarm for the seat of government, and troops are marching from every quarter for the relief of Paris. It is confidently reported, that government has stopped the payment of interest on their funds.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 31.

"The principal affairs of France remain nearly in the same state; at least we have no news from any of the revolted provinces, which announces any fresh tumults, nor any thing from the more peaceable counties which leads to believe that the measures of the ministry have made any further progress.

"The duke de Guiche is returned from Bearn, but does not seem to have had so much power over the spirit of the gentlemen of that quarter, as the court had reason to hope.

"The calamity of the late storm has spread to so great an extent, that the price of bread, as well as of almost all other provisions, is already considerably risen, and it is feared will soon increase much farther. Great subscription are raised for the immediate relief of the poor sufferers; and the Duke d'Orleans has himself given 12000 livres to the unhappy inhabitants of Chartres."

The harangue of the citizens of Bearn to the duke de Guiche, on his arrival to take upon him the command of the province.

The solemnity of the procession was one of the most pleasing ever seen in France, and the occasion gave it an additional degree of beauty and inspiration: four young men, fantifully decked with ribbands, &c. preceded by a large band, playing ancient music in a most harmonious strain, and followed by an incredible concourse of people of all ranks, supporting on their shoulders the cradle of Henry IVth, which all the ladies of the city had used their most ingenious fancy to decorate in a superb manner. A young gentleman, dressed in the habit of Henry the IVth, addressed his excellency as follows:

"Monsr. le duc de Guiche,

"This is the cradle of the great Henry, nor shall we permit it to be violated. Under this sacred token the Bearneans do not dread death; they feel the blood of their ancestors, which placed the house of Bourbon on the throne, flowing in their veins. We only claim our contract of union, and the execution of the oaths of a king; whom we love; we come hither to unbosom our heart; the Bearnean is born free, and he will not die a slave; he is poor, but he is virtuous, and a great monarch has declared him so; he is ready to sacrifice his fortune to his king, but let him keep faithful to his contract with us, the constitutional laws of the monarchy; let him rely on our love, but nothing on force; our blood is his, is our country's: we will be prodigal of it against the enemies of the state, but let him be cautious to sacrifice our lives in defending our liberty.

"Your presence, my lord, brings with it confidence to this province; the country sees you with joy amongst its children; your family was always the glory of this sovereignty, and its prop, in the circle of the throne. Under the reign of Louis the XIIIth a disastrous event had nearly reached this province; one of our states were going to be suppressed; one of your august predecessors enlightened the mind of the king, and having done it, brought himself the confirmation of our privileges. In you the people behold the worthy successor to his virtues; they know with what zeal you are endeavouring to defend our constitution in this unhappy revolution; they have no fear that your hand should be armed to destroy it. We did despair, but seeing you, we are set at ease; we place our whole confidence in your patriotism, and your name is to us the guarantee of justice."

August 15. The two secretaries of state have, by order of his majesty, given the most unequivocal assurances to the Russian and Swedish ambassadors, that it is the confirmed intention of the British court to observe a strict neutrality in the present dispute between Russia and Sweden; nor will any vessels whatever be permitted to be fitted out in any of the ports of Great Britain, for the purposes of war, other neighbouring courts continuing to observe the same conduct.

The late Frederick of Prussia proved equal in the field to the forces of Austria, Russia, Sweden, and the duchy of Mecklenberg Strelitz, and in the end obtained the object for which he began the war, which was the session of one of the Silesias. If we are to judge of the future from the past, the Swedes, Danes and Prussians, united together, would be able to give full employment to Catherine's fleet and forces, were the Russians totally disengaged from the Turkish war; but in the present predicament, should such a league be formed for entering into hostilities against Russia, the laurels must soon fade on the brows of the northern empress, and her ambition and views of conquest be effectually checked. It would be, however, much to be lamented by every person who has at heart the true interests of human nature, and who feels for the distresses and miseries of mankind, that the flames of war should thus spread throughout Europe, by which such torrents of blood would be poured out, population consequently decrease, and trade, arts and manufactures be most materially injured.

Whether it should or should not be a truth, that the house of Prussia aspires to the honor of giving a king to the Romans, it is well known that the house of Austria, though possessing also Hungary, Bohemia, and several other considerable territorial possessions, have been sometimes baffled in obtaining the Imperial dignity, which follows that of the title already mentioned. Politicians however assert, that five of the electors out of nine, are firmly attached to the Austrian family, which, if so, must secure the election to Joseph's nephew. In the year 1640, the elector of Bavaria, assisted by the French, had himself elected emperor, and over ran a great part of the hereditary dominions of Maria Teresa. Fortune however changed, and at length becoming the derision of his foes, and held in contempt even by his subjects, he paid the debt to nature, when the grand duke of Tuscany, the husband of Maria, was chosen, and Joseph, their son, elected king of the Romans, to secure his succession to the empire, which happened in the year 1765. He has been married twice, but both the princesses died without issue; the consequences of which may yet, very probably, embroil Europe in a war.

The accounts of the naval fight between the Russians and the Turks, on the 19th of June, the authenticity of which was so much questioned at first, seems now to be confirmed. The particulars given as yet may probably be exaggerated, but there is little doubt but victory has declared for the Russians, and that in a quarter of the utmost importance perhaps towards the further operations of the war.

The following misfortune lately befel one of the brave seamen who went round the world with capt. Cook. The honest man had, by his extreme frugality, saved money enough to purchase a small ship, which he converted into a collier, loaded her, and cleared for Dieppe, in France, but in the channel was overtaken by a violent storm, which shipwrecked him on the coast of Gravelling, where every one perished but the unfortunate master, who providentially swam to the shore, and made the best of his way to Dunkirk, almost naked, where he applied to the commandant, who generously relieved him with money and clothes, with which he set out for Ostend, in hopes of meeting with a ship to carry him to the north. When he arrived at East Dunkirk, which is the first village in the Austrian Netherlands, he was met by a recruiting party, who demanded of him to give an account of himself, which he was utterly unable to do, as he understood no other language than the English. They took him to Furnes, and kept him a close prisoner for six days on a scanty portion of bread and water, insisting on his enlisting, which he refused to do. They marched him to Ostend with other recruits, where, one night he took an opportunity to hide himself in a room on the quay, to wait for a ship ready to sail, where, being discovered, a party went to apprehend him. On the officer's entering to take him, the poor man, becoming desperate, struck at him with his sword, but missed him; whereupon he was taken to Bruges, and sentenced to be shot, and confined in a dungeon without the use of pen, ink, or paper, but fortunately, having a piece of writing paper in his pocket, had recourse to the making a stick into a pen, and to draw blood from himself to substitute for ink; thus he wrote to a sailor in Ostend, and had it conveyed by a humane woman, who served him with his scanty allowance. This most moving letter was laid before the Protestants of that place, who, being greatly moved by the very hard case of this man, presented a petition to stay his execution, till it could be enquired if he had regularly enlisted. During the course of this enquiry, an English nobleman came through in his way to Brussels, interceded for his pardon, which he obtained, and sent him to Ostend, where a liberal collection was made for him, and he was sent to the north to his disconsolate wife and numerous children.

The Turkish garrison at Belgrade was on the 31st of July reinforced by a prodigious number of troops, part of the garrisons of Ocsovie and Weddine, which junction was supposed to be for some singular purpose, as the places they were taken from are now left open to the auxiliary troops which are expected to enter Servia from the north east; in which case, without immediate assistance, they must fall; and if that should happen, the way into Romania is open. The Turks are, however, in great force in the latter province. At Adrianople the Ottoman emperor lies in person with his army, calculated by the Turkish accounts at 120 000 men, though this is probably much exaggerated. The emperor, upon being informed of the garrison of Belgrade being thus formidably augmented, called in all his outstanding forces, and every auxiliary to augment his own army, some regiments were ordered to be in readiness to strike their tents and be prepared for action. The magazines were removed four miles in the rear; all which indicate an expectation of an attack, as it is conceived the Turks have made such a disposition for no other purpose than to fall on the Imperialists, at a convenient opportunity.

It is the general opinion in most parts of Germany, that the war in the north will extend to the other maritime power of Europe. Denmark seems to expect it, for the Danes are hard at work, equipping a considerable naval force.

American News.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucke) August 24.

Extract from the Journals of a Convention held at Danville, the 28th day of July, 1788

Resolved, Whereas it appears to the members of this convention, that the United States in Congress assembled, have for the present declined to ratify the compact entered into between the legislature of Virginia and the people of this district, respecting the erection of the district into an independent state; in consequence of which the powers vested in this convention are dissolved, and whatever order or resolution they pass cannot be considered as having any legal force or obligation; but being anxious for the safety and prosperity of ourselves and constituents, do earnestly recommend to the good people inhabiting the several counties within the district, each to elect five representatives on the times of holding their courts in the month of October next, to meet at Danville on the first Monday in November following, to continue in office until the 1st day of January 1790, and that they delegate to their said representatives, full power to take such measures for obtaining admission of the district as a separate and independent member of the United States of America, and the navigation of the river Mississippi, as may appear most conducive to those important purposes: and also to form a constitution of government for the district, and organize the same when they shall judge it necessary, or to do and accomplish whatever on consideration of the state of the district may in their opinion promote its interests.

Resolved, That the elections directed by the preceding resolution be held at the court house of each county, and continued from day to day for five days including the first.

Resolved, That the sheriffs within the respective counties of this district be requested to hold the said elections, and make return thereof to the clerk of the supreme court immediately after the same are finished, and also to deliver to each representative so elected a certificate of his election; and in case there should be no sheriff in either of the said counties, or he should refuse to act, that any two acting magistrates then present may superintend and conduct the said elections, and make returns and grant certificates in the same manner the sheriffs are requested to do.

Resolved, That every free male inhabitant of each county within the said district, has a right to vote at the said elections within their respective counties.

Resolved, That a majority of the members so elected be a quorum to proceed to business.

Resolved, That if the said convention should not make a house on the first Monday in November, any three or more members then assembled may adjourn from day to day for five days next ensuing, and if a convention should not then be formed at the end of the fifth day, that they may then adjourn to any day they think proper not exceeding one month.

Resolved, That the sheriff of each county, or the said magistrates as the case may be, read, or cause to be read, the aforesaid resolutions on each day immediately preceding the opening of the said elections.

Ordered, That the president do request the printer of the Kentucke Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of Congress by him laid before the convention, also such of the proceedings of this convention as the president shall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publish weekly until the 1st of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the several resolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,
THOMAS TODD, C. C.

FREDERICKTOWN, September 28.

From a person who passed through this town last Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on-----we have abstracted the following account:

"Our informant was taken prisoner by the Algerines, in a ship belonging to Boston, bound to Lisbon, and commanded by captain Williams. After his arrival at Algiers, he was, with the rest of his ship's company, exposed for sale by public vendue---from whence he was sent to the country house of his master, about two miles from town, where he was chained to a wheel-barrow, and kept on one pound of bread per day, with a pint of rice per week, for the space of eighteen months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions until the 10th of December last. He with another christian slave were removed to a gaol in the town of Algiers, where he discerned amongst 400 christian slaves, three of his shipmates, and 26 American prisoners. They remained crowded up in this gaol till the 18th of December, when they were distributed on board of different gallies in the service of the dey. Our informer, with 18 other slaves were put on board a xebec which carried eight six pounders, and 60 men; on his arrival he was chained with the other slaves to the oars, and experienced the most cruel treatment for above four weeks---till on the 20th of January last, the day of his deliverance, appeared, being on the coast of Malta, they were attacked by an armed vessel belonging to Genoa, which, after a shocking scene of bloodshed, took them sword in hand: The unfortunate slaves being the most exposed eleven of them were killed in their chains; our informant, with the few remaining, were set at liberty, and treated with that humanity which distinguishes the christian from the barbarian. They landed first in Italy, where they were furnished with money, clothes and a passport. Our informant having formed a resolution never to expose himself to the danger of being taken a second time by those enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome. From there through Spain and France till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found his way to his native country again. He is now on his way to see his ancient parents, who it may easily be supposed will drop a parental tear to hear this mournful tale related by their unfortunate son.

"At the time when this person left Algiers, all the christian slaves were brought from the country into the town, in order to be put on board of the gallies, as the dey had taken an active part in favor of the Porte."

NEW-YORK, October 14.

A correspondent observes with great pleasure, that the American ladies begin to assume a proper degree of independence. Hitherto their fashions have been dictated by the belles of Paris and London: But the practice of wearing the broad chip hat, drawn down on each side over the ears, is evidently copied from Emma Wilkinson, the celebrated female preacher. Our correspondent congratulates his countrymen on this event, and on the rapid multiplication of Jemima's.

By a gentleman from Quebec we are favored with papers from that province to the 31st of July, which afford the following paragraph only:

"We are informed that Dr. Samuel Stearns, formerly of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, has calculated astronomical tables, from which he has calculated the geocentric longitude (from the vernal equinox) of the new planet called by the British astronomers, Georgium Sidus, and by some others Herschel: this gentleman supposes the place of the perihelion of this planet to be ten signs, twenty eight degrees, thirty six minutes, and thirty seconds from the first star of Arias; and its perihelian four signs, twenty eight degrees, thirty-six minutes, and thirty seconds from the same point; his productions, with his other astronomical calculations, will be published in various parts of America, for the year 1789. The doctor has also formed an hypothesis on the cause of the Aurora Borealis; and if he is in the dark he hopes he shall be enlightened by those who have, or may make a greater discovery: he supposes these phenomena are generated by aqueous, saline, sulphurous, bituminous, and other exhalations, from the fumes of various kinds of waters, earths, minerals, vegetables, animals, fires, burning volcanoes, &c. which being rarified, and charged with a sufficient quantity of the electrical fluid; become lighter than the surrounding atmosphere; hence they ascend, until they are elevated to the upper regions of the air; and being driven by the wind, from the equatorial and temperate, to the polar regions, meet with the cold, combine and stiffen to a proper consistency, by reason of their humidity; and being afterwards agitated by different currents of the air, crackle and sparkle like the hair of cats and other animals when stiffened with cold; which corruscation (in the temperate and frigid zones) appears in the horizon, zenith or elsewhere, according to the position of the spectators and the elevated exhalations. As to the diversities of the colours he supposes, they arise from the difference of the qualities of the combined particles; as those which are of the most inflammable nature, shine with the greatest lustre."

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] Sept. 26.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, to a respectable gentleman of this city, dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1788.

"European politics engross the conversation of this city. The disturbances in France, it is supposed, will terminate in the dismission of the premier and the comptroller of the finances. The Turks find sufficient work for Russia and Austria, and are likely to have an assistant on whom they did not reckon, as it is confidently said that Sweden has marched 50,000 men into Finland, to recover the territory conquered by Peter the Great from Charles XIIth, This is a step so hardy, when we compare the power of Sweden with that of Russia, that we cannot forbear to conclude she must expect support from some powerful potentate; and leads us to believe the report that she is secretly abetted by Prussia; if so, the consequence may be the involation of several other powers.

"The commotions in Holland are not entirely quieted. France is much dissatisfied at the treaty they have entered into with England, alledging, that it contravenes that entered into a short time ago with them, and have demanded some explanations; how their high mightinesses will get over it is hard to say, as it is generally allowed the two treaties are as opposite as the two parties that made them. If the stadtholder continues in the course he has begun, we shall have some of the mynheers to pay us a visit: one is already arrived, and more may be expected."

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PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

We learn that the Mulberry ward and Germantown stocking-weavers have got into the way of making neat worsted stockings, not so thick as the milled kind, which last have been thought by some warmer than they would wish to wear till late in life.---Those who like either kind can now be supplied. They continue to make mixed hose of cotton and worsted. This is a proper footing for Americans to stand on, and will enable us to defend ourselves against foreign foes and foreign luxuries. We hope very soon to hear of corduroys, thicksets, &c. from the factories of Philadelphia and Beverly, that we may be equally well at bottom. A few specimens of cloth from the Connecticut factory would be well received at Philadelphia, that we may convince the world of our progress in the important article of home manufactures, and that we have not made a great cry when there was little wool.

We learn from Lectoure, via Paris, that a most dreadful thunder storm happened in that city the 3d of June, which almost destroyed the tower of the cathedral, and did considerable damage, so as much to alarm all the neighbourhood. The dreadful and unexampled hurricane, which ravaged the city of Lectoure, and all the neighbouring parishes on the 28th of June last year, had already much damaged the cathedral, upon which the present storm fell. The hail which has laid waste the country round, was so large and abundant, that the memory of man does not furnish an instance of any thing so disastrous.

Pittsburgh, November 1,

Thursday afternoon last Mr. William Reed, mason, unfortunately fell from the top of a house where he was just finishing a chimney, and had both his thighs and some of his ribs broke; he lies now very ill, but we hope, through the goodness of Divine Providence, society may not be deprived of a useful member, and an ingenious mechanic.

At a meeting of the directors and agents of the Ohio company on the banks of the Muskingum, it was resolved, That the city near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, be called Marietta; that the reserved public square in the city, including the buildings at the block houses, be called Campus Martius; the elevated square No. 11, Quadranaou; No. 19, Capitolium; the square No. 61, Cecelia; and the great road through the covert way to Quadranaou Sacra Via.

Joseph May, Esq. of Boston, has presented a BELL to the Ohio company, for the first public building to be erected in the territory of the company: and such buildings having been ordered by the agents, the directors are to take measures for transporting the the bell from Boston to the city of Marietta.

Accounts from the city of Marietta say, that within twelve months past, more than 10,000 emigrants have passed that place to Kentucke and other parts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greater part of these were not owners of land in the countries to which they have migrated, but expected to become purchasers; and many of them would have become settlers on the Ohio company's tract, had the arrangements of the company been so far compleated as to hold out the necessary encouragement to them.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED this day from Fort Franklin, on French Creek, Joseph Haight and Solomon Phelps, soldiers in captain Heart's company 1st United States regiment. Haight is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, wears his hair crap'd, has soar eyes, is very fond of speaking of himself as being an important person, high parentage, &c. has very good learning, and will without doubt forge a pass, is a native of New-York. Wore away, instead of his regimental coat, a light coloured broadcloth coat, short and plain.

Phelps is 18 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a modest young lad, and a native of Massachusetts.

Whoever will apprehend and secure said deserters in any gaol, or deliver them at any post or garrison of the United States, shall receive the above reward for both, or Ten Dollars for either, and necessary charges paid.

E. FROTHINGHAM, Lieut. Com.

Fort Franklin, October 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those that have applied for lots in the town lately laid out at the mouth of the Loyalhannon, that the lottery will be drawn at the house of Mr. John Cummins, in Greensburgh, on Thursday the 27th of November next, where proper persons will be appointed to conduct the lottery in whom the greatest confidence can be placed, that justice will be done to every adventurer. There are a few tickets yet for sale, which may be had by applying to William Perry any time before the lottery, and on the same terms that was previously made known in this Gazette, which is, that every adventurer has to pay twenty shillings specie when they receive the ticket, and seven shillings and six pence per annum, but if the purchaser pays forty shillings more on or before the expiration of one year from the lottery, that will entitle him to the lot free from quit rent forever. From the beautiful situation of this place, with many other natural advantages, added to the benefits that will arise from the Franks-town road which is now opening, affords the greatest prospect of its being a capital place for trade and rapid improvement. There is fifty acres of land adjoining the town that will be given for commons, free for ever, and also indisputable titles will be given.

SAMUEL FINDLEY, } Proprietors
WILLIAM PERRY, }

October 22, 1788.

Ordered, That the president do request the printer of the Kentucke Gazette to publish the proceedings and resolves of Congress by him laid before the convention, also such of the proceedings of this convention as the president shall think proper, and in particular that the printer continue to publish weekly until the 1st of October next, the recommendation for electing another convention, and the several resolutions relative thereto.

A true copy,
THOMAS TODD, C. C.

FREDERICKTOWN, September 28.

From a person who passed through this town last Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on-----we have abstracted the following account:

"Our informant was taken prisoner by the Algerines, in a ship belonging to Boston, bound to Lisbon, and commanded by captain Williams. After his arrival at Algiers, he was, with the rest of his ship's company, exposed for sale by public vendue---from whence he was sent to the country house of his master, about two miles from town, where he was chained to a wheel-barrow, and kept on one pound of bread per day, with a pint of rice per week, for the space of eighteen months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions until the 10th of December last. He with another christian slave were removed to a gaol in the town of Algiers, where he discerned amongst 400 christian slaves, three of his shipmates, and 26 American prisoners. They remained crowded up in this gaol till the 18th of December, when they were distributed on board of different gallies in the service of the dey. Our informer, with 18 other slaves were put on board a xebec which carried eight six pounders, and 60 men; on his arrival he was chained with the other slaves to the oars, and experienced the most cruel treatment for above four weeks---till on the 20th of January last, the day of his deliverance, appeared, being on the coast of Malta, they were attacked by an armed vessel belonging to Genoa, which, after a shocking scene of bloodshed, took them sword in hand: The unfortunate slaves being the most exposed eleven of them were killed in their chains; our informant, with the few remaining, were set at liberty, and treated with that humanity which distinguishes the christian from the barbarian. They landed first in Italy, where they were furnished with money, clothes and a passport. Our informant, having formed a resolution never to expose himself to the danger of being taken a second time by those enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome, from there through Spain and France till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found his way to his native country again. He is now on his way to see his ancient parents, who it may easily be supposed will drop a parental tear to hear this mournful tale related by their unfortunate son.

At the time when this person left Algiers, all the christian slaves were brought from the country into the town, in order to be put on board of the gallies, as the dey had taken an active part in favor of the Porte.

NEW-YORK, October 14.

A correspondent observes with great pleasure, that the American ladies begin to assume a proper degree of independence. Hitherto their fashions have been dictated by the belles of Paris and London: But the practice of wearing the broad chip hat, drawn down on each side over the ears, is evidently copied from Emma Wilkinson, the celebrated female preacher. Our correspondent congratulates his countrymen on this event, and on the rapid multiplication of Jemima's.

By a gentleman from Quebec we are favored with papers from that province to the 31st of July, which afford the following paragraph only:

"We are informed that Dr. Samuel Stearns, formerly of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, has conducted astronomical tables, from which he has calculated the geocentric longitude (from the vernal equinox) of the new planet called by the British astronomers, Georgium Sidus, and by some others Herschel: this gentleman supposes the place of the node of this planet to be ten signs, twenty eight degrees, thirty six minutes, and thirty seconds from the first star of Arias; and its perihelian four signs, twenty-eight degrees, thirty-six minutes, and thirty seconds from the same point; his productions, with his other astronomical calculations, will be published in various parts of America, for the year 1789. The doctor has also formed an hypothesis on the cause of the Aurora Borealis; and if he is in the dark he hopes he shall be enlightened by those who have, or may make a greater discovery: he supposes these phenomena are generated by aqueous, acid, sulphureous, bituminous, and other exhalations, from the fumes of various kinds of waters, earths, minerals, vegetables, animals, fires, burning volcanoes, &c. which being rarified, and charged with a sufficient quantity of the electrical fluid; become lighter than the surrounding atmosphere; hence they ascend, until they are elevated to the upper regions of the air; and being driven by the wind, from the equatorial and temperate, to the polar regions, meet with the cold, combine and stiffen to a proper consistency, by reason of their humidity; and being afterwards agitated by different currents of the air, crackle and sparkle like the hair of cats and other animals when stiffened with cold; which corruscation (in the temperate and frigid zones) appears in the horizon, zenith or elsewhere, according to the position of the spectators and the elevated exhalations. As to the diversities of the colours he supposes, they arise from the difference of the qualities of the combined particles; as those which are of the most inflammable nature, shine with the greatest lustre."

CHARLESTON, [S. C.] Sept. 26.

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SAMUEL FINDLEY, } Proprietors
WILLIAM PERRY, }

October 22, 1788.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious INN, opposite to John Likens, Esquire, Surveyor General, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, Philadelphia, at the Sign of the

White Horse.

Where all gentlemen, travellers, and others who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment & kind treatment on the most reasonable terms, by the public's humble servant.

ROBERT ERWIN.

July 22, 1788.

N B. Persons having business in the land office, may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

Philadelphia, Receiver General's Office,
September 2, 1788.

PURSUANT to the resolves of the Supreme Executive Council, bearing date the 29th of August last, and their instructions received by the subscriber, NOTICE is hereby given, that a PUBLIC SALE will commence on *Wednesday* the 19th day of November next, at the *Coffee House* in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of the TOWN and OUTLOTS and SMALL FARMS, within "the Reserved Tract opposite Pittsburgh," agreeably to a Plan of the same.

The Purchase money will be receivable in Gold or Silver, Bills of Credit of this State of the last Emission, or Certificates upon which Interest is by Law made payable at the state treasury, and all interest due thereon shall be allowed till the time of payment. Payment to be made within 30 days after sale, or the premises to revert to the state, and the bidder to sustain any loss which may arise on a future sale.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

N B. The Sales to continue from day to day until the whole shall be sold, unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Executive Council. A Plan of said Lots may be seen at the Coffee House aforesaid, and also at the Printing Office in Pittsburgh. It is expected by the Land Officers that any applications or business sent them by the post, shall come post paid.

Just Opening and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his Store at ELIZABETH-TOWN, on the MONONGAHELA.

A FRESH assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and GROCERIES, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash, or the following produce, viz. Wheat, rye, oats, flour, beef, pork, tow, tar, whiskey, and ginsang. The Ginsang must be well dried and clean, for which he will give the heighth of the market till the 20th of October next.

At said place may also be had, KENTUCKY BOATS of different dimension, and KEEL BOATS at a short notice, of any size or construction, well built, and at as low a price as any on these waters. PLANK also may be had at his Saw Mill on the spot.

STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premises, late lieut. col. in the continental service.

Sept. 15, 1788.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of SAMUEL M'KAY, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and settled, by

STEPHEN BAYARD, *Administrator.*
Pittsburgh, October 3, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land situate on Streets run, in the county of Washington, containing 150 acres, about half a mile from Small's mill, and four from Pittsburgh. There are 40 acres cleared, and two good cabins on said land, bounded by lands of Robert Young, William M'Laughlin, John Wilson and others. Part payment will be taken in produce, and time will be given for part of the purchase money. Apply to Jame Laughlin on the premises, or to the subscriber on Chartiers creek.

EBENEZER MAGOFFIN

September 24, 1788.

LAST NOTICE,

TO all those who are indebted to the partnership of Messrs. A. & J. Tannehill, either by bond, note, or book account, that if they do not make immediate settlements and pay off the same to the subscriber, or make such other arrangements as may be satisfactory, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

A. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Kennedy, senior, of Rostrover township, Westmoreland county, did by an advertisement dated the 11th July, 1788, inserted in the Pittsburgh Gazette, forwarn all persons from trusting his wife Catharine Kennedy, and giving as his reasons for so doing, that we was striving to take away his character, and wasting his effects, &c. The subscriber, wishing to contradict a report which might operate much to her prejudice, takes this method to inform the public, that by a number of respectable persons she can prove, what the said John Kennedy has asserted, to be entirely false; and that the said John Kennedy, after living 37 years in peace and quietness with her, has abandoned her for the sake of a married woman he has taken up with.

her
Catharine † Kennedy,
mark.

October 14, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from Fort Franklin, on French creek, John Hope, soldier, belonging to captain Heart's company in 1st United States Regt. he is 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout built, light complexion, place of nativity, Connecticut. Whoever will take up said deserter, and return him to any post or garrison of the United States shall receive the above reward, and necessary expences paid by

F. FROTHINGHAM, Lieut.
Fort Franklin, Oct. 11, 1788.

AS but little attention has been paid to the late advertisement of Braden and Wylie; this is to give the last notice to all those who are indebted to said partnership that, if they do not make settlements with George Wallace, Esq; and A. Tannehill, or either of them, on or before the 1st of November next, may depend on being sued without respect to persons, by

WILLIAM BRADEN
THOMAS WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1788.

A DISTILLER

Wanted immediately by the subscriber. One that understands the above business, will meet with good encouragement by applying to

THOMAS GREENOUGH.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

R A G S,

By the Printer hereof.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery in and for the said state, the honorable William Augustus Atlee, esquire, and the honorable George Bryan, esquire, justices of the said supreme court, have issued their precept to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general goal delivery at the town of Greensburgh, for the county of Westmoreland, on Monday the seventeenth day of November next.

Notice is hereby given to all justices of the peace, the coroners and constables within the county of Westmoreland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, remords, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances to do those things which to their office in that behalf appertain to be done, and all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Greensburgh the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the thirteenth year of American independence.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

God save the Commonwealth!

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are hereby desired to take notice, that unless they do pay off the same, or make such arrangements as may be satisfactory, they will be sued without respect to persons, by

NATHL. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to come immediately, settle and pay off their respective balances, which will enable us to pay those to whom we are indebted, and as one of the subscribers intends going to Germany in four or five weeks, consequently the partnership will dissolve. Therefore they hope due attention will be paid to this, and they flatter themselves that all exertion will be made in compliance with this request, which will prevent the disagreeable trouble of bringing suits, which is not the desire of the public's most obedient humble servants.

FRIEDT & GRAFF.

Mount Pleasant township, Sept. 16, 1788.

Any person having business to transact or letters to send to that country, (Germany) reposing confidence in the subscriber, shall have their commands punctually complyed with, which may be done by leaving their orders with Jacob Houseman, near Fort Pitt; Hartman Horn, near Catfish; J. Downer, in Union Town, or the subscriber.

JOHN GRAFF.

P. S. The price for a letter is two shillings & sixpence.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that William Mann, late of Huntington township, county of Westmoreland, hath obtained a note of the subscriber for Fifty Pounds, due in November, 1790; said note being given in restitution of part payment of a tract of land, and as that land appears to have a prior title than that of William Mann's, I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same until I receive a sufficient title for the said land.

CHRISTIAN HOFFSTELLER.

THE Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittsburgh, on the last Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ROBERT GALBREATH, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, August 26th, 1788.